

society. Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide information on aspects such as diet, consumer behavior, and the economic and social strategies pursued by the Beckleys.

Based upon the findings from this identification phase of study, it was recommended that further archaeological work be conducted in the yard area to the south and west of the historic church and that construction activities around the church foundation and in the area to the north of the historic church and to the east of the modern church be monitored.

Construction monitoring was conducted around the foundations of the historic church on the north, east and west walls in 1992. Excavation of the trench for foundation stabilization on the south side of the building and in certain areas to the west of the building already had occurred prior to the arrival of archaeologists on the site. Grading had occurred along the north wall of the historic church. The foundation wall of the historic church was drawn to scale and photographed in all trenches where it was exposed.

Construction monitoring also occurred in the area to the north of the historic church and to the east of the modern church. One feature of significance, a well, was discovered in this location. The well was excavated to the depth of construction impact. No primary deposits were discovered. The date for the use of the well cannot be established based upon the excavations. Within the fill from the well is a token dated 1934. This would indicate that the final filling of the well occurred sometime after this date.

Archaeological investigation in the yard area to the west of the historic church in 1992 indicated that the 19th-century stratum (Universal Stratum C) was present across the site. The testing in this area was comprised of the excavation of 50 linear feet of trenches. No features associated with this nineteenth century occupation layer were discovered.

E. Recommendations

A series of five trenches were excavated in the area to the west of the historic church. The 19th-century deposit designated as Universal Stratum C was present in all five of these trenches. The findings from the Phase I identification study in combination with this Phase II evaluation study provide an adequate sample of this stratum to evaluate activities in this area. No features were discovered in this area which related to the 19th-century free black occupation of the property. Based upon these findings, no further archaeological study is recommended in the yard area to the west of the historic church.

Construction monitoring was conducted around the perimeter of the historic church. The church foundation was completely recorded in all trenches opened for foundation stabilization. No further archaeological investigation is necessary in the area adjacent to the church foundations.

The area to the north of the historic church and to the east of the modern church was subject to construction monitoring. One feature, Feature 26, the well, was discovered, recorded and excavated. No further archaeological investigation is necessary in the area north of the historic church and east of the modern church.